

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 175

10 September 1985

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ISRAEL'S SHAMIR REJECTS CALL FOR TALKS WITH PLO

OW100433 Tokyo KYODO in English 0413 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO -- Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shami rejected Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's plea Tuesday for Middle East peace talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The Israeli rejection came during a 45-minute meeting between Nakasone and Shamir, now on a five-day visit to Japan, a government official said.

Nakasone said the PLO is seriously pursuing peace in the Middle East, and suggested that there should be a dialogue between Israel and the PLO for "comprehensive peace" in the volatile region. The Japanese official said Shamir spurned Nakasone's suggestion, replying that his government no plans to talk with the PLO, which he said is aiming to destroy the Jewish state. The Israeli foreign minister also rejected a Japanese proposal for Syria's participation in the Mideast peace process and made no comment on Nakasone's call for a freeze on Israeli settlements in the Gaza Strip, the official told reporters. "The two sides remained wide apart over the Mideast issue," a Foreign Ministry official commented on the Nakasone-Shamir meeting. The issue will also figure prominently in a meeting between Shamir and his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe at the Iikura Guest House.

The government official said Nakasone described as "good news" Shamir's remarks Monday on the impending release of Lebanese Shi'ite prisoners. When asked if Mideast oil was mentioned by either side in connection with Japan's pro-Arab policy, the government official replied that it was not. Japan has markedly tilted toward the Arab camp since the 1973 oil embargo because of its heavy dependence on crude oil from the region.

Shamir emphasized that despite Mideast policy differences, Israel wants to maintain political dialogue and expand economic relations with Japan, the government official said. Shimar also said his country wants the Japanese prime minister to visit Israel. He will leave Japan Tuesday evening.

Shamir Meets With Abe

OW100811 Tokyo KYODO in English 0649 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO -- Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir called on Japan Tuesday to promote both political and economic relations, as the United States and West European countries have done with both Israel and Arab countries. Shamir made the call during a two-hour luncheon meeting with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said.

Abe told Shamir that Japan plans to strengthen its political and economic ties with Israel "step by step" in accordance with progress in Middle East peace talks. In response to an Israeli invitation to visit the Jewish state, the Japanese foreign minister said he would go there if his visit makes big contributions to Mideast peace, according to the ministry official.

Shamir, complaining about "negligible" economic relations between the two countries, requested Japan's further efforts to follow the footsteps of the United States and West European countries to have close relations with both Israel and Arab states.

The Japanese official said, however, Abe and Shamir "agreed on their disagreement"? On the Mideast peace process. Japan calls for dialogue between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Shamir flatly rejected the Japanese suggestion, arguing the PLO is a group of "terrorists" who have denied Israel's right to exist, the Foreign Ministry official said.

Following his meetings with Abe and Keidanren (Federation of Economic Organizations) officials Tuesday afternoon, Shamir told reporters at the Japan National Press Center that the talks were "fine and constructive."

Although he was unable to reach concrete agreements with the Japanese Government and business leaders, the 70-year-old Shamir said he was confident of stronger economic ties in the future. "I don't see now any obstacles to developing stronger economic relations between our countries," he said, adding the rest depended on the initiatives of Israeli and Japanese businessmen.

According to Shamir, his Japan visit, the first official one by an Israeli foreign minister, also provided him with the opportunity to explain "our views and our assessment of the situation in the Middle East" to Japanese Government leaders. Concerning peace in the region, the foreign minister reaffirmed that Israel is ready to negotiate with all Arab state members, including Palestinian Arabs, in direct talks without preconditions.

However, he said Israel will not negotiate with PLO members who, according to Shamir, are "terrorists" against peace with Israel. Shamir, who is winding up a five-day visit to Tokyo Tuesday, discounted reports that Israel and China are planning to establish diplomatic relations. He also rejected reports of Israeli arms sales to China and Iran, pointing out that it was the policy of his nation not to form military ties with countries not connected to the security of Israel.

SOUTH AFRICAN SANCTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED WITH U.S.

OW100359 Tokyo KYODO in English 0306 GMT 10 Sep 85

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Tuesday Japan will hold talks with the United States and other Western powers on economic sanctions against South Africa in protest against apartheid. The talks will focus on punitive measures involving trade, high technology and other fields against the white minority government in Pretoria, he told a news conference.

Abe's remarks followed President Ronald Reagan's announcement Monday of a ban on U.S. exports of computers for South African police and nuclear power technology and bank loans. The president also said his country will prohibit the sale of Kruggerand gold coins, pending authorization from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Abe said the Reagan administration has sounded out Tokyo about sanctions talks, but set no date. However, the South African issue is likely to emerge in a New York meeting between Abe and Secretary of State George P. Shultz later this month. A Foreign Ministry source hinted that Japan may follow the United States in banning the shipment of computers to South African police and security forces as a "positive step to upgrade the status of black people." The source said his ministry will discuss the computer issue and other possible economic sanctions against South Africa with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and other government agencies and computer exporters.

Japan, unlike the United States, does not export nuclear power equipment or related material, and has banned loans to South Africa to protest the country's apartheid policy of racial discrimination. But Japan is one of South Africa's leading trading partners, with two-way trade reaching 3.45 billion dollars in 1984. Tokyo has limited its diplomatic relations with Pretoria to a consulate -general in the capital and a consulate in Capetown.

Abe and other senior Foreign Ministry officials said that economic sanctions such as the ban on Krugerrand sales are ineffective unless implemented together by the United States, Japan and other major trading countries in Western Europe. "What steps Japan takes, they will follow the line of the Reagan statement and the U.N. Security Council resolution" calling for punitive measures to pressure South Africa to abandon apartheid, a Foreign Ministry official said.

AUGUST TRADE SURPLUS TRIPLES 1984 MARK

OWI00821 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO -- Japan had another hefty trade surplus of 3.52 billion dollars in August, more than triple the 1.11 billion dollar surplus marked in the same month a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday.

Preliminary customs clearance figures showed that the August surplus was the seventh largest on record. Japan had a record monthly trade surplus of 5.02 billion dollars in June and the third largest surplus of 4.60 billion dollars in July. Japan's trade surplus in the first eight months of this year totaled 25.8 billion dollars, compared with 17.8 billion dollars in the same period of last year. Japan marked a record annual trade surplus of 33.6 billion dollars in 1984.

Backed by active transportation machinery exports, overall exports rose 4.1 percent from a year before to 13.86 billion dollars before seasonal adjustments. Automobile exports rose 16.2 percent to 2.48 billion dollars.

But total imports in August fell sharply -- by 15.3 percent -- to 10.33 billion dollars, mainly due to sluggish crude oil imports which fell 32.5 percent to 2.50 billion dollars, ministry officials said. Despite various import promotion measures being introduced by the government, imports of manufactured goods declined 7.7 percent from a year ago to 3.24 billion dollars, marking the fourth straight year-to-year fall. They accounted for 31.3 percent of August's total imports.

Japan's exports to the United States in August rose 6.0 percent from a year earlier to 5.14 billion dollars while imports from the U.S. fell 13.4 percent to 2.09 billion dollars, resulting in a trade surplus of 3.05 billion dollars. Passenger car exports to the U.S. rose 22.0 percent to 1.13 billion dollars but semiconductor and electronic parts exports slumped 48.4 percent to 92.9 million dollars.

Japan's exports to the European Community advanced 5.3 percent to 1.58 billion dollars while imports edged down 0.8 percent to 812 million dollars, for a surplus of 768 million dollars. Exports to China jumped 85.9 percent to 1.06 billion dollars, while imports fell 5.7 percent to 552 million dollars, leaving a surplus of 510 million dollars.

NAKASONE RECEIVES REAGAN LETTER ON TRADE PROBE

OW100541 Tokyo KYODO in English 0532 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday he has received a personal letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan concerning his decision Saturday to investigate allegedly unfair trade practices by Japan. Nakasone, meeting reporters at his official residence here, did not make any specific comment on the contents of Reagan's letter.

The letter is believed to seek Nakasone's understanding of his action, which was taken under Article 301 of the 1974 Trade Act, and to ask for further efforts by Japan to solve trade friction with the United States.

NAKASONE INSTRUCTS MITI ON INCREASING IMPORTS

OW091327 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday asked the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) to do more to help increase Japanese imports of foreign manufactured goods and expand domestic demand, ministry officials said. MITI Vice Minister Keiichi Konaga met Nakasone to report on what the ministry has done so far to increase imports of foreign manufactured goods, including "grassroots bazaars" to be held at some 1,000 places throughout the country. The ministry plans to ask 100 celebrities, including the country. The ministry plans to ask 100 celebrities, including composer Yasushi Akutagawa, in various fields to promote sales at the bazaars, the officials said.

TRADE EXPANSION, REGULAR TALKES PLANNED WITH PRC

OW091231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 9 KYODO -- China Monday welcomed a set of proposals made by visiting Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Keijiro Murata for expansion of bilateral trade in a medium-term and long-term perspective. At his meeting with Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Murata proposed the dispatch of two Japanese missions -- one for cooperation in agricultural trade and a large-scale import promoting mission -- and Japanese cooperation in improving China's inspection system for export goods. He also proposed a more active role by the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) for expansion of bilateral trade.

Zheng welcomed Murata's proposals, put forward after Zheng expressed dissatisfaction with China's huge trade deficit with Japan. Murata said that the bilateral trade imbalance is attributable to a sharp increase in China's imports due to the rapid economic growth of the country.

Regarding a long-term bilateral agreement on Japan's petroleum and coal imports, due for renewal in October this year, Zheng called for increased imports. But Murata replied that such an increase would be difficult. The two ministers agreed that Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry and China's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade will hold regular consultations at vice ministers' level once a year alternately in the two countries. Such consultations were proposed by China at a bilateral ministerial conference held in Tokyo late in July.

Murata said China's recent import contract cancellation has caused concern about China's import policy in some Japanese quarters.

Zheng said, however, that there is no change in China's open-door policy. But he admitted there could be cancellations exceptionally in case local governments carelessly conclude import contracts on their own. He said China is considering allowing greater flexibility to joint ventures and liberalizing overseas remittance of earnings from joint venture.

The two ministers agreed that both governments will give positive support to Japan-China investment and trade meetings to be held in Japan in November under the sponsorship of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

RESPONSE TO U.S. OFFICIAL'S CRITICISM ON DEFENSE

OW100729 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO -- A Foreign Ministry official reacted calmly Tuesday to criticism by the United States of Japan's recent decision not to scrap the policy limiting defense spending to 1 percent of gross national product (GNP). The ministry official said it is natural that the United States, Japan's partner under the Japan-U.S. security treaty, should pin great expectations on a greater Japanese defense buildup. Japan will fully brief the U.S. about its new buildup plan after a formal government decision on the matter, he said.

The official was commenting on criticism made in Washington Monday by Michael H. Armacost, U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs. The ministry official, however, avoided more direct comments on the U.S. criticism. There is an apparent fear in the ministry that Armacost's criticism may fan congressional criticism against Japan over the trade and defense problems.

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN OSAKA

OW100545 Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 10 KYODO -- Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez Marquez and his wife arrived at Osaka International Airport Tuesday afternoon for a five-day official visit to Japan. He is the first Spanish premier to make an official visit to Japan.

Prime Minister and Mrs Gonzalez will arrive in Tokyo Wednesday after an overnight stay in ancient capital of Kyoto in western Japan. Prime Minister Gonzalez will have talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday and he and his wife will meet Emperor Hirohito at the Imperial Palace Thursday.

Talks between the two premiers are expected to center on bilateral economic relations. Spain reportedly hopes for greater Japanese investments coupled with the transfer of Japanese advanced technologies.

KCNA REPORTS ON NORTH, SOUTH ADVANCE TEAMS' ENTRY

SK100510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA) -- Five members of the advance part of our side entered the area of the South Korean side on September 10 through Panmunjom to go to Seoul for a prior survey of the place of the performance of an art troupe of our side in accordance with the agreement to exchange art troupes of the North and South Red Cross organisations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation.

Meanwhile, 5 members of the advance party of the art troupe of the South Korean side entered the area of our side through Panmunjom to come to Pyongyang.

KANG HUI-WON ADDRESSES 7 SEP PYONGYANG RALLY

SK080820 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0902 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Speech by Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang City Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, at the Pyongyang City mass rally denouncing the "U.S. imperialists' policy of occupying South Korea and their criminal acts: held at the Central Workers' Hall on the afternoon of 7 September -- portions recorded and portions summarized by announcer]

[Text] [Begin Kang recording] Comrades: It has been 40 years since the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our people's implacable enemies, illegally occupied South Korea on 8 September 1945. On the anniversary of this day, all Korean people cannot suppress their surging hatred and enmity against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemies who have inflicted the tragedy of national division on our nation while militarily occupying the southern part of our fatherland. They are filled with the burning resolve to see the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdrawn from South Korea and to surely achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Forty years ago our people achieved the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation with the brilliant victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

But, because of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' military occupation, all joys and hopes of the South Korean people died away one morning, and the whole of South Korea was bound again to colonial iron chains.

The U.S. imperialists sneaked into South Korea with the goal of not only making South Korea their colony, but also of invading the whole of Korea and the Asian Continent, with South Korea as the stepping stone.

From the first day they occupied South Korea, the U.S. imperialists declared military rule and began laying the foundation for their colonial rule. During the rascals' 3-year military rule, they committed outrageous fascist acts by forcibly disbanding the people's committees, which had been set up as a result of the South Korean people's originality, by barbarously suppressing the patriotic, democratic political parties and public organizations, by having all progressive newspapers and publications cease publishing, and by mercilessly massacring numerous patriots and people who turned out demanding freedom and independence.

Because their barbarous military rule encountered the South Korean people's strong resistance, the U.S. imperialists changed their way of ruling, enforcing a more cunning and dogged neocolonial rule. They enforced the policy of subordinating South Korea through the fabrication of a puppet regime and manipulated it behind the scenes, thereby trying to cover up their nature as a colonial ruler.

As proven by the history of the past 40 years, the actual ruler of South Korea is none other than the U.S. imperialists. Their colonial rule, which is being imposed on the South Korean people, is a paragon of modern colonialism, which is the most vicious and crafty -- something unprecedented in history.

In order to conceal the reactionary nature of their colonial rule, the U.S. imperialists are portraying South Korea as if it were an independent state. However, this is not acceptable to anyone.

In South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are exercising unlimited power by appointing or dismissing even the so-called president, killing or changing him as they want. All domestic and foreign policies are worked out and executed under the U.S. imperialists' approval and control.

In actuality, the U.S. imperialists, who had sneaked into South Korea, were not liberators, but the occupiers of a colony, and not aid-givers, but wicked aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists are continuing to give military aid with a view to holding onto South Korea as their military base. They are continuing to reinforce the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, while declaring the Korean peninsula as a test site for a confrontation of strength in the 1980's. They have turned the whole of South Korea into their war powder magazine and a nuclear forward base by introducing on a large scale weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons.

Due to the U.S. imperialists' frantic policy of arms buildup, today in South Korea, not only the U.S. forces numbering some 40,000, but also the local mercenary regular armed forces totaling nearly 1 million and the paramilitary forces numbering some 10 million always assume a posture for mobilization, and some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various kinds and means of nuclear delivery are deployed.

Not only in South Korea, but also at many military bases in mainland Japan, Okinawa, and the Pacific area, the U.S. imperialists are augmenting on a large scale the aggressive forces targeted at the Korean peninsula. [end recording]

The speaker said that the U.S. imperialists' ugly nature and their brigandish character have been vividly revealed in the criminal acts the rascals have committed in South Korea over the past 40 years. He sternly denounced, with surging national indignation, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, who are desperately obstructing Korea's reunification, while inflicting all kinds of misfortune and disasters on the South Korean people and our nation.

He continued in detail to touch on the fact that today, the South Korean people, youths, and students are vigorously staging anti-U.S., nation-saving resistance with more organized and concerted strength.

He said he expressed, in the name of all people in the northern half of the republic, the warm compatriotic support and encouragement to the people of various strata, the youths, and students of South Korea, who are indomitably struggling for independence, democracy, and reunification, upholding the anti-U.S. banner for independence.

He went on to say: [Begin Kang recording] Comrades: Today our Korean people are faced with the task of seeing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdrawn from South Korea at an early date and achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: If the U.S. forces are withdrawn from South Korea, the source of war will be removed from the Korean peninsula, the situation will be eased, and a bright vista will be opened for the solution to the Korean question.

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea are the ringleaders blocking the independence and the democratic development of South Korean society, and are the main obstacle impeding the realization of our country's independent and peaceful reunification. As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces remain in South Korea, the South Korean people cannot escape from today's disasters, nor can national sovereignty, the democratization of society, and the country's peaceful reunification be achieved. This is a bloody lesson which the South Korean people have learned through practical experiences over the past 40 years.

The South Korean people, youths, and students should resolutely struggle to the end in order to achieve the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and liquidate their colonial rule under the anti-U.S. banner for independence, while keeping in their hearts the fact that the means of reducing tension prevailing in the country and advancing peaceful reunification lies in rejecting the outside forces' policy of aggression and subordination and regaining national sovereignty.

The U.S. imperialists have no excuse to stay longer in South Korea. The United States should unconditionally and immediately withdraw, taking along their forces in South Korea and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, which have been introduced into South Korea.

Today the question of easing the tense situation in Korea, guaranteeing peace, and making the Korean peninsula a peace and nonnuclear zone is becoming an urgent question for the peaceful reunification of Korea and is turning out to be a natural demand for peace in Asia and the world. In order to resolve such a question, it is necessary to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South of Korea, to solve the question, with the United States, of replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement, and to resolutely stage the movement to check and frustrate the plot of fabricating the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea and to realize the withdrawal of nuclear weapons and the weapons of mass destruction which have been introduced into South Korea.

The South Korean people, youths, and students should resolutely stage an antinuclear and antiwar struggle, as well as the struggle to achieve the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and liquidate their colonial rule.

The United States should stop the plot of fabricating the triangular military alliance and respond to our proposal for tripartite talks, while immediately stopping the schemes of making South Korea a military base, of augmenting their armed forces, of introducing nuclear weapons, and war game rackets, including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

While staging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the South Korean people, youths, and students should see all fascist evil laws and suppressive organizations abolished and the freedoms of press, publication, assembly, association, and demonstration realized, and should continue to strenuously struggle to realize the release of patriots, democratic personages, youths, and students, who have been illegally arrested and imprisoned, and realize the democratization of society.

At the same time, they should resolutely struggle against the U.S. imperialists' scheme of fabricating two Koreas. They should struggle to advance the country's independent and peaceful reunification, while resolutely rejecting any attempt and plot to maintain Korea's division. We will actively support and encourage the South Korean people's anti-U.S., pro-independence struggle against fascism and for democratization and their struggle for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. [applause and cheers]

Today the people in the northern half of the republic are faced with the heavy and honorable task of vigorously staging the struggle to create the speed of the eighties, of attaining the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction, and of advancing the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. Upholding the banner of the three revolutions, more firmly rallying around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

We should create new miracles and perform heroic exploits at all combat sites of socialist construction by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and of arduous struggle, keeping the purest and cleanest loyalty to the party and the leader as did the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, the heroic warriors on Wolmi Island, and the 10 party members at Nagwon. Only victory and glory will always await our people, who are marching forward under the wise leadership for the glorious party center, holding the great leader in high esteem. [applause]

Let all of us more vigorously struggle for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and the ultimate consummation of the revolutionary cause of chuche, firmly uniting around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. [applause and cheers] [end recording]

USSR LEADERS GREET PRESIDENT, PREMIER ON ANNIVERSARY

SK090810 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers sent a message of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Premier of the Administration Council. On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers sent a message of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and to Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council. The message reads as follows:

Pyongyang

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK

Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK

Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of declaration of the DPRK, a national holiday, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people extend fraternal greetings and warm congratulations to you, the WPK Central Committee, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, the DPRK Administration Council and to all the Korean people.

Seizing sovereignty in their hands, the workers, peasants and working intellectuals effected profound social and economic innovations in the northern half of the republic under the leadership of the WRK and provided a solid social foundation for socialist reforms.

Great successes have been attained in the past in developing industry and agriculture, science and culture in the DPRK. The workers of socialist Korea are vigorously working to implement the impending tasks for the national economy put forth by the Sixth WPK Congress.

The Soviet people heartily congratulate the fraternal Korean people over their successes and wish them new successes in socialist construction.

We are satisfied with the fact that the traditional friendship and cooperative relations between our two parties and two countries are actively developing in all domains in accordance with the spirit of agreement reached at the summit talks and in conformity with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Some time ago the people of our two countries magnificently commemorated the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation, which again demonstrated the invincibility of the fraternal relations, the advantages of USSR-Korea cooperation, and the aims and common nature of the struggle to achieve peace and security on the Asian Continent and in the world against the imperialists.

We firmly believe that the friendship and unity between the CPSU and the WPK, and the USSR and the DPRK will be strengthened on the basis of firm Marxism-Leninism and of the principles of proletarian internationalism and in accordance with the welfare of the people of our two countries and interests of socialism and progress.

On this significant day, we wish you and all the fraternal Korean people great successes, happiness and prosperity in their socialist construction and the struggle for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the nation and for peace and happiness of the world's people.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

The USSR Council of Ministers

8 September 1985
Moscow, the Kremlin

PRC Leaders Send Greetings

SK090725 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, PRC party and state leaders have sent a message of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council. The message is as follows:

Pyongyang

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK

Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, we extend warmest greetings to you and through you, to the WPK, to the Korean Government and to the fraternal Korean people on behalf of the CPC, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people.

The founding of the DPRK was an important milestone in the history of Korea. The heroic Korean people carried out unyielding and unbending struggle for 37 years under the leadership of the WPK headed by Comrade Kim Il-song and safeguarded the nation's independence and security, thus scoring brilliant achievements in socialist construction.

Today the Korean people are struggling to achieve the magnificent goals of the 1980's put forth by the Sixth WPK Congress, upholding the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural.

The Chinese people rejoice over the successes won by the fraternal Korean people as their own. The WPK and the Korean Government are making consistent efforts to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea by relaxing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The Korean Government's call for achieving the peaceful reunification by founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo and for relaxing tensions in Korea by holding tripartite talks and North-South parliamentary talks enjoys broad international sympathy and support.

The Chinese people tenaciously support the Korean people's just cause of achieving national reunification independently and peacefully. We firmly believe that this cause will win final victory by overcoming all difficulties.

The two parties, two nations and two peoples of China and Korea have forged deep, militant friendly relations in the course of a long common struggle.

We greatly treasure China-Korea friendship and hope that the great China-Korea friendship will be conveyed to the future generations and will remain forever brilliant.

[Signed] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee

Li Xiannian, president of the PRC

Peng Zhen, chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China

8 September 1985, Beijing

NODONG SINMUN ON REVERENCE TO PARTY, LEADER

SKO 0520 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2131 GMT 5 Sep 85

[NODONG SINMUN 6 September special article: "Boundlessly Revering and Trusting the Party and the Leader Are the Noble Ideological and Spiritual Traits of Our People"]

[Text] Our people splendidly commemorated the 40th anniversary of the nation's liberation as a great political festival. During this festival, our party members and workers clearly demonstrated their endless reverence to and absolute trust in their party and leader and their firm and strong faith to carry out the revolution to the end by following the party.

The spiritual lives of our people, who are ardently revering and following the party and the leader, have reached a most lofty stage today. Not only old revolutionaries, who carried out the revolution over a long period of time following the party and the leader, but also workers, peasants, soldiers, working intellectuals, youths and all other people of the nation are cherishing the endless reverence to the party and the leader as a trait that is part of their very being.

As a result of this, the great unity and cohesion of the party, the people, and the entire army have been firmly achieved with the leader of the revolution as their center, and the bright future of the revolution is being firmly ensured.

Endlessly revering and following the party and the leader are the fundamental traits of genuine revolutionaries. The sense of reverence is a lofty ideology and sentiment which are formed and embodied on the basis of interpersonal relations. People will revere and trust a man who makes a great contribution to society and the masses and who is highly capable of implementing the revolution and in leading a life.

Needless to say, some people follow a man because they are fascinated by his knowledge and property, while others follow a man because of his power and position. However, following a man on the basis of personal interests or the sense of obligation has nothing to do with the sense of genuine reverence. Genuine reverence is the pure state of mind based on lofty consciousness of respecting and following the man.

The great man whom the people carrying out the revolution ardently revere and follow is the leader [suryong], who is the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution. The leader [suryong] of the working class creates the correct guidance foreseeing the distant future with outstanding wisdom and unites the working masses into a political force, thus leading the revolutionary struggle to victory. No one can carry out as proxy the decisive position and role played by the leader in the revolutionary struggle. Success in the revolution and the destiny of the revolutionaries depend on the party and the leader. Therefore, the revolutionaries deeply trust and follow the party and the leader more closely than anyone else.

Man is given life by his parents and reared amid his parents' love. However, a man can neither successfully pioneer his destiny nor fulfill his mission as a social being merely with his parents' love and help.

The people can enjoy happiness and a life worthy of men with an incomparably precious political life only on the road of the revolution led by the party and the leader. All aspirations and desires of the revolutionaries can be achieved only under the leadership of the party and the leader.

The life of revolutionaries cannot be lived even a moment without trust and love for the party and the leader. For this, genuine revolutionaries absolutely respect and follow their leader, transcending their relatives, friends, and parents.

The sense of reverence to the party and the leader who gives and glorifies the political life is a lofty political awareness incomparable to filial duty and is the loftiest demonstration of class consciousness. For the revolutionaries, there can be no other life and no other revolutionary road than the road of trusting and following the party and the leader.

The most sacred, valuable and rewarding road for the people who are social beings is the road of the revolution led by the party and the leader. Deviation from this road means ignoring the genuine life. Thus, genuine communists follow the party and the leader and traverse only along the road led by the party amid indescribably arduous trials and even under the circumstances in which their lives are endangered.

The sense of reverence to the party and the leader is the motivation which enables revolutionaries to remain endlessly faithful to the revolutionary cause of the working class and to make genuine contributions to the fatherland and the people.

Loyalty to the leader of the revolution is the fundamental life for communists. It springs up from the sense of truly following and trusting the party and the leader. Absolute trust and belief generate endless loyalty. Just like the man who has no intention to love the country cannot devote himself to the prosperity of the nation and the people, the man whose trust in the leader is not firm cannot faithfully uphold the leadership of the party and the leader on the road of arduous revolution.

Thus, we may note that the intensity of the spirit of trusting and following the leader of the revolution is a barometer and a basis indicating the degree of loyalty of the revolutionaries.

Our people truly followed the leader of the revolution, always remaining endlessly loyal to the party and the leader. The sense of reverence cherished by our people is genuine and firm without hypocrisy and fickleness. It is everlasting.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: The revolutionary faith of the Korean communists and people who loyally uphold the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is firm and unshakable, everlasting and invariable.

When the reverence of and trust in the party and the leader constitute the close relations forged with blood between the great man -- the great teacher -- and fighters rather than the relations generally formed between the leader and the revolutionaries in the revolutionary struggle, such reverence and trust will become truly pure and firm.

This is clearly shown by the history of our revolution and the realities of today.

Today, realizing the greatness of the leader [suryong] deep in their hearts, all our people boundlessly admire and follow the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song not only as the outstanding leader [yongdoja] but also as a great teacher and as a father. The old generation and the new generation, and the leading revolutionary staff and the ordinary working people, all are living and working with ardent admiration toward the party and the leader and with overflowing confidence and hope. This is a trait of our people.

Trust in the party and the leader has become a trait of our society, and our party and revolutionary ranks have become a body of the unity in pure ideology and will. This is a proud reality which can be seen nowhere else in the world but in our country. Our people always ardently admire the party and the leader, and think that they cannot live even for a moment if they are not in the bosom of the party and the leader. Our people, with intimacy, call our glorious party the mother party, and only think of the party and the leader day and night. Mother is the person man wants to stay with all the time; not only in childhood but also in adulthood, and mother is the person man thinks of first in joy and sorrow as well as in adversity. In the hearts of our people who call the party mother, there is genuine love and admiration which all people cherish toward mother. Though they live and work at different revolutionary guardposts and in different areas, and though they are different in their personalities and hobbies, the minds of our party members and working people are always linked with the party and the leader. When they are happy, they look upon the party, because they are happy. When they experience adversity, they ardently think of the party. This has become our people's way of thinking.

When they celebrate national holidays or observe significant events, our party members and working people express gratitude to the party. This has become part of their lives. At the same time, their hearts are always burning with a single beat to give joy and satisfaction to the respected and beloved leader. This is a reflection of the boundless admiration of the revolutionary leader [yongdoja].

The minds of our party members and working people who always think of the revolutionary leader never change. Our people admire and uphold the party and the leader in the days of glory and in the days of trial. This never changes. Our people who cherish the admiration of the party and the leader at the noblest level long for the bosom of the leader [yongdoja] even more when they are away from him, and overcome difficulties by thinking of the party. This has become a peculiar trait of our people.

Because of this earnest admiration, last year when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung was paying visits to foreign countries, numerous beautiful stories circulated among our people, which one cannot hear without emotion, and there was a miraculous event when some people reoriented their lives and finally returned to the bosom of the party after losing their ship in the rough seas in the wake of a sudden incident and starving for a long period.

Our people's trait of boundlessly trusting and admiring the party and the leader is also displayed in their absolute trusting and following the party and the leader. The admiration of the leader [yongdoja] is displayed by the trust in the leader [yongdoja]. Genuine admiration is something that never changes, and which upholds the leader, no matter what other people say.

The Korean communists and people only know one thing. With a firm stand and outlook that they only know the party and the leader, they depend on the party and the leader for their destiny and overcome all difficulties with the party. This is the life and struggle of our people.

An indication of noblest trust in another person is the willingness to completely and disinterestedly entrust oneself to this person. Trusting another person as reciprocity for their trust, and trusting another person without unburdening oneself cannot be regarded as true trust. Of course, it is not easy to cherish feelings of noble trust in another person. However, true communists trust and follow the leader disinterestedly, absolutely, and unconditionally because their reverence and admiration for the leader is flawless and complete.

Cherishing feelings of such flawless reverence and admiration, our Korean revolutionaries and people have trusted and followed the leader during the long period of the revolution. The noble spirit of young communists who followed Comrade Hanbyol supremely represented feelings of truism in the leader. During the dismal period of the Japanese imperialists' rule when bayonets blocked the path of advance and when the entire country was submerged in the sea of blood, these young communists respectfully gave the name of the sun to General Kim Il-song with feelings of endless reverence and admiration and faithfully breathed and fought as warriors of the general like the sunflower that follows the sun.

Our party members and workers, who have directly embodied in themselves feelings of reverence and admiration for the leader -- feelings cherished by the anti-Japanese revolutionary patriots -- have entrusted themselves to the party, and the more difficult the work has become, the more resolutely they have safeguarded the party and the leader. During the difficult postwar period of rehabilitation when factionalists wickedly maneuvered against the party and the revolution, the working class in Kangson and Nagwon struggled to absolutely support only the leader and to resolutely safeguard the respected and beloved leader. The voice of a humble old woman in Taesong represented the firm will of our people to follow the leader with a single heart.

The only and single will -- the will to follow only the leadership of the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song -- has been borne much more deeply in the hearts of our people today. For our people, the center of unity is one, and ideas and tradition are one. It is the firm and unshakable will of our people that, even though they live for only a moment and even though they will come into existence once again, they will hold the party and the leader in high esteem forever by becoming the everlasting rays of the party center.

Because they possess such a resolute revolutionary spirit, our people do not make concessions at all in handling questions concerning the authority of the party and the leader, and they courageously wade through any rough and muddy path upon the call of the party and the revolution. This is the source of our revolution firmly safeguarded under complicated circumstances today and of its straight advance without the slightest turns, twists and deviations.

Our people's trait of endlessly revering, admiring, and trusting the party and the leader has been shown in devoting everything to the leader. We cannot imagine feelings of reverence and admiration for the leader without the spirit of devotion. Only those who value revolutionary comrades as they value themselves can sacrifice themselves for these comrades. By the same token, only those who truly follow, revere, and admire the leader of the revolution can devote everything to the leader.

A high sense of sacrifice and devotion is a graphic manifestation of reverence.

Today, our people regard giving priority to the party and the leader rather than themselves and going through fire and water for their sake as a supreme honor and joy. This is our people's traditional trait which has been fully displayed under any circumstances and in any form of struggle. Today, our people are resolutely defending and safeguarding the party and the leader with such an invincible spirit as displayed by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who unhesitatingly defended the core of the revolution from the enemy's bullets in the past. There is no more important work to our people than defending the party and the leader. Their greatest wish is the good health of the leader [yongdoja].

Because of this lofty conscience, a skipper of the Nampo fishery office defended a portrait of the great leader with his life even while encountering the enemy, and the South Korean revolutionaries of today are devoting their lofty lives, wishing the great leader good health and long life rather than attachment to living and the happiness of their families even on the scaffold. Life shows that their exploits did not proceed from just a momentary impulse, but were manifested by their faith and resolve of always revering the party and the leader.

Our people's sense of reverence, with which they devote everything to the party and the leader, is displayed only at a death-defying moment. Through their life and struggle, our people make efforts to contribute something to the party and the revolution, always thinking of the good health of the great leader also under extremely ordinary circumstances.

In particular, our people accept the party's lines and policies as most just, and implement them unconditionally and thoroughly. The attitude that is shown toward the party's policy is connected with the degree of trust in and the reverence for the party. Those who have a high degree of reverence accept their party's lines and policies as absolute truth and life-or-death demands and devote everything to the struggle to defend, safeguard, and implement them. Such men neither lose faith nor request conditions in implementing the party's policy. They have only one principle of endlessly carrying it out with their own strength at any cost. Today, this ethos is fully displayed by our functionaries and workers.

Our party members and workers are devoting all of their strength and wisdom to the party and the revolution, upholding a revolutionary slogan: "Let us go through fire and water in replying to the party's call." Our party members, youths, and workers are demonstrating heroic exploits and constantly creating new miracles and renovations at the difficult and arduous posts of socialist construction, including the grand Nampo lockgate construction site at which 20-ri wild waters must be blocked up and the northern railway construction site at which a railroad will run through hundreds ri of mountainous area.

As long as there are such faithful people who even push down a wall and advance and valiantly hew out any muddy road once they are demanded by the party and the revolution, the history of our socialist construction will be permanently embroidered with a history of great revolutionary upsurges.

Because the great leader [yongdoja] of the revolution is upheld, boundlessly revering and following the party and the leader has been firmly turned into a trait of the people in our country. A sense of the reverence of the party and the leader is a lofty emotion and idea which occurred only to the people with a great leader [yongdoja] and is manifested only by them.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Our people's boundless reverence and respect toward the leader is a lofty idea and emotion which proceed from the hearty realization of the leader's greatness.

No power or demand can make man entrust the leader [yongdoja] with his destiny, cherishing absolute trust. Man is not attracted by enforcement. Furthermore, the faith of following and relaying on while unhesitatingly devoting the only life cannot be easily cherished.

This sense of reverence can occur only when an outstanding man, an incomparably great man who personifies the demands of the times and the revolution and creates a new history, is greeted and followed.

Our people's sense of ardent reverence toward the leader [yongdoja] proceeded from the deep recognition of the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The greatness of the leader [yongdoja] brought about absolute trust and reverence. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader who our people have, for the first time in thousands of years, greeted and upheld. The respected and beloved leader early formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union, pioneered the road of the Korean revolution, and led the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary war to victory. The great leader has also built and has strengthened and developed the party, the revolutionary regime, and the revolutionary armed forces in our country, and has carried out the cause of constructing a strong, wealthy, and prospering socialist state.

During the long period of the revolution, our people have keenly experienced the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. During the period of building a new fatherland, during the period of the grim fatherland liberation war, and during the postwar period of rehabilitation, not to speak of the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and in the present struggle to attain the great 10 prospective goals for socialist economic construction, our people have heartily felt that, as long as there is the great leader, they will certainly win victory.

Absolute reverence toward the respected and beloved comrade has been consolidated as a result of the complete fascination of the greatness of the leader. Apart from this conviction in the leader's greatness, it is inconceivable that the people of all walks of life in the North and South and abroad unanimously and endlessly trust and revere the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, transcending differences in political views, religions, and ideologies.

Today, our people's trust in the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution becomes stronger in the process of upholding the party's leadership. Because they are led by the mighty and promising party, our people's hearts overflow with faith in the future of the revolution and pride in being the fighters of the party. In the arduous and rugged path of implementing the revolution under the party, our people have deeply recognized the greatness of the party and have turned this into absolute faith. This sense of ardent admiration for the party cannot be shaken and destroyed.

Our people's sense of ardent reverence for the party and the leader is also rooted in the party's great love and benevolence. The fighters should pay the reward of trusting, following, and upholding the endless love and benevolence of the leader [yongdoja]. This is a deserved obligation and fidelity of the revolutionary fighters.

Happiness, freedom, honor, and dignity, which our people are enjoying today, have been rendered by the party and the leader. Apart from the great benevolence and love of the great party and the great leader, we cannot conceive of the fact that we have grown to be ardent fighters and glorious WPK members who are contributing to carrying out the great chuche cause and talk about the fact that we have become the august masters of our destinies. For this reason, whenever our people admire the image of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and think of the bosom of the party, they are naturally wrapped in warm emotion and resolved to reward the great benevolence of the party and the leader even by devoting their lives. This resolve has been firmly consolidated generation after generation and has been solidified with the passage of time.

There is no mightier unity than one, based in absolute reverence and trust in the leader [yongdoja], in the revolutionary movement. In the future, as in the past, our people will also consummate the cause of national reunification and the chuche revolutionary cause, united as firm as rock around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song permanently, with absolute trust and reverence.

ENVOY TO USSR RECEIVED BY POLITBURO MEMBER RYZHKOV

SK080854 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow September 6 (KCNA) -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on September 6 met Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong.

The ambassador, authorized by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, handed the Korean documentary film "The 40th Anniversary of National Liberation" to the Central Committee of the CPSU. Nikolay Ryzhkov expressed thanks for this.

A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Oleg Rakhmanin, first deputy director of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, was on hand.

ENVOY TO PRC HOSTS RECEPTION ON STUDENTS' VISIT

SK080913 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing September 6 (KCNA) -- Korean Ambassador to China Sin In-ha hosted a reception on the evening of September 6 at the embassy upon the conclusion of the China visit of the Korean youth friendship visiting group headed by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Speaking first at the reception, Yi Yong-su said that the China visit of the group carried weighty significance in carrying forward and developing through generations the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese youth. Noting that the Korean and Chinese youth are charged with heavy duty to consolidate and develop China-Korea friendship with a long historical tradition for ever through generations, he declared: The Korean youth will bring into fuller blossom the flowers of Korean-China friendship, keeping faith with the Chinese people in any grim test.

Speaking next, Song Defu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, said:

The joint friendship activities of the Chinese and Korean youth this time have recorded a brilliant chapter in the history of the mutual visits of the Chinese and Korean youth. This is a fruition of the warm care of General Secretary Hu Yaobang and President Kim Il-song. The joint activities have helped the young people of the two countries promote their friendship and mutual understanding and consolidate the foundation of Sino-Korean friendship and make them overflow with confidence in the development of the cause of Sino-Korean friendship and its future. The youth of the two countries, he stressed should vigorously advance shoulder to shoulder on the road of traditional Sino-Korean friendship.

PRC ARMED POLICE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

SK090944 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0919 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force headed by Li Lianxiu, commander of the Headquarters of the Police Force, and an art troupe of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force headed by Gu Tiankui, director of its Political Department, arrived in Pyongyang on September 8 by train.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

SK081004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0948 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-Song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, extended warm greetings to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the Council of the State of Bulgarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

In his message Comrade Kim Il-song noted that since the victory of revolution the Bulgarian people have achieved shining success in consolidating the socialist system and converting their country into a prosperous socialist industrial-agricultural state with a developed industry and mechanized agriculture he said:

Today the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by you are actively striving to lay the material and technical foundations of a developed socialist society, remove the danger of nuclear war from Europe and create a nuclear-free zone on the Balkan peninsula.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the successes made by the fraternal Bulgarian people in socialist construction and express firm solidarity with you in the just struggle against imperialism and for peace. The traditional friendly and co-operative relations forged between our two peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are today growing stronger and developing constantly along an ever-victorious road.

We are deeply pleased with the result of your visit to our country in May last and believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will expand and develop in a more allround way in accordance with the spirit agreed upon at our meeting and talks and the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

I take this opportunity to heartily wish you and your people greater success in the future work for implementing the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and meeting the 13th congress of the party with preparations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BURKINA PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Talks With Kang Song-San

SK070517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) -- Talks between Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, and Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council and president of Burkina Faso, were held again in Pyongyang on September 6.

Present on our side were Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Premier; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Colonel General Pak Chung-Kuk, vice-minister of Peoples Armed Forces; Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Yi Tae-kyun, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Burkina Faso; and officials concerned.

Present on the opposite side were Henri Zongo, member of the National Revolutionary Council and minister of economic promotion, Ye Bogressan Arsene, Some Valere, Baye Niama Emanuel, Saba Christophe, Bassole and Yougbare Magloire, members of the National Revolutionary Council; Seydou Traore, minister of agriculture and stockbreeding; Youssouf Ouedraogo; minister of planning and popular development; and Dah Monvel Michel, Burkina Faso ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea; and other members of the entourage. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

President Departs

SK080916 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council and president of Burkina Faso, left here today by air after an official visit to Korea upon the invitation of President Kim Il-song. He was seen off at the airport by Premier Kang Song-san; Vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces Paek Hak-nim; Vice-Premiers Kong Chin-tae and Chong Chun-ki; Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop and other leading officials.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

SK090922 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0859 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) -- An agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Burkina Faso was signed in Pyongyang on September 8.

The agreement was signed by Kong Chin-tae, vice-premier of the Administration Council, authorized by the DPRK Government, and by Henri Zongo, member of the National Revolutionary Council and minister of economic promotion, authorized by the Burkina Faso Government.

WPK SENDS GREETINGS TO ETHIOPIAN WORKERS PARTY

SK061127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1110 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on September 5 extended warm greetings to the Central Committee and the entire members of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia on the occasion of the first birthday of the party.

The WPK Central Committee in a message of greetings says: In the past one year since its founding the Workers' Party of Ethiopia has made shining successes through energetic preparations for founding a Democratic People's Republic and endeavours for building a national economy, while consolidating the ranks of the party organisationally and ideologically.

We are sincerely rejoiced as over our own over the successes made by your people in the building of a new society under the correct leadership of your party headed by respected Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Believing that the fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between our two parties and peoples in the common struggle for independence against imperialism will further strengthen and develop in the future, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish your party and people new success in the efforts for the strengthening of the party and the prosperity of the country.

NSP URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST NORTH 'ESPIONAGE'

SK090351 Seoul YONHAP in English 0339 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 9 (YONHAP) -- South Korean investigative authorities Monday warned the Korean people that a group of North Korean espionage agents, trying to provoke a violent revolution in the South, were behind recent volatile student demonstrations.

The South Korean Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP: formerly the Central Intelligence Agency) and the Defense Security Command (DSC), which is in charge of investigating North Korean espionage activities, called on college students, their parents and other South Korean citizens to be on full alert against the North Korean plot.

The two investigative organizations urged all South Koreans to cooperate in preventing colleges and universities from further exploitation by North Korean spies against the South. The ANSP and the DSC said that it should be an "unthinkable" big surprise to ordinary students and their parents that North Korean espionage agents pulled the strings behind recent extremely violent incidents of student unrest on campuses and anti-American demonstrations.

The two organizations urged ordinary students and their parents to take strict precautions against North Korea's wicked scheme of bringing about a violent communist revolution through campus disturbances. The scheme was clearly brought to light by this latest North Korean espionage case.

North Korea's participation in various peace offensives are disguises for its plan to launch a surprise attack against the South, the organizations said.

North Korea is resorting to espionage tactics against South Korea, because the former has become increasingly impatient with the remarkable economic development of the South and the promotion of Seoul's status in the international community, as a result of its plans to host the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics, they indicated.

Pyongyang is trying to use student disturbances in its strategy against Seoul by linking political and economic frictions in the South to student demonstrations, they said.

Earlier Monday, the sources announced that 22 people involved in two North Korea-controlled espionage rings were caught masterminding recent violent student demonstrations and planning other espionage operations against the South.

KOREA HERALD EVALUATES U.N. PERFORMANCE

SK070107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "40 Years of U.N."]

[Text] The secretary general of the United Nations is not alone in bemoaning the inadequacy of the world body in handling the momentous questions of today. In spite of a promising start in 1945, the subsequent performance of the United Nations has fallen far short of the expectations of mankind, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said this week.

This does not necessarily mean that the unique international organization was ill conceived, or that it is doomed to fail. Rather, Perez de Cuellar's warning should serve notice that U.N. members have not done their fair share to make the body a cohesive and going concern.

The U.N.'s ups and downs reflect the unavoidable growing pains of the worthy brainchild of the Allied leaders who, toward the close of World War II, pulled together with one mind to evolve a new structure of peace and cooperation among nations.

During a span of 40 years, the United Nations has been more maligned for errors than it has been recognized for its constructive contributions. By building on the groundwork laid thus far, the real merit and potential of the world organization can be realized in the future.

The U.N. Security Council's decision to militarily intervene in the Korean War in 1950 supported the principle of collective security. Troops from U.N. member countries were united under a joint command to help repel the north Korean aggressors.

Such a decisive stroke on the part of the United Nations has not been matched since. The presence of U.N. peace-keeping forces or observer teams in many international trouble spots have been little more than symbolic gestures. However, such symbolic efforts are valuable in maintaining order in this conflict-prone world.

The Korean people have a special relationship with the United Nations as the world body sponsored the ROK government. It later aided Seoul in its bid to survive a Communist invasion. The United Nations deserves our full support so that it can play a meaningful part in the cause of maintaining the security and prosperity of all nations.

GOVERNMENT TO LAUNCH ECONOMIC AUSTERITY CAMPAIGN

SK061317 Seoul YONHAP in English 1258 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will launch a nationwide campaign to save materials and reduce the growing foreign debt through austerity, officials at the Economic Planning Board said Friday.

The officials said the government will refrain from hosting non-essential international events and keep public servants from patronizing luxurious restaurants and other entertainment places. The government also plans to double the highway tolls for passenger cars on weekends to reduce the oil consumption, and discourage TV networks from broadcasting programs fostering luxury and extravagant advertisements. The belt-tightening measures to be implemented soon also calls for stiffened regulations on overseas study to keep "unqualified" students from going abroad, restricting imports of luxurious consumer products and shortening business-hours in the entertainment industry.

As of July 31, Korea's outstanding foreign debt stood at 45.3 billion U.S. dollars, up 2.2 billion dollars from the end of last year.

The austerity measures also call for curbing the construction of mammoth buildings and investing in entertainment businesses, the officials said. As a means of discouraging the imports of luxurious items, the government will restrict their sales promotion ads through mass media. The government will urge leading figures from all walks of society to take the leading role in the savings of material and foreign currency.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 8-9 SEP ATTEMPTED COUP

5 Killed, 59 Injured

BK100012 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] At least five persons, including two foreign journalists, were killed and 59 others injured in the shooting during a coup yesterday -- 14th of its kind for Thailand and the bloodiest.

The two ill-fated television journalists were Neil Davis, 51, one of the best known journalists in Asia and a bureau chief here for American television NBC News, and fellow soundman William Latch, 35, who were fatally wounded in the crossfire between soldiers supporting the coup and forces loyal to the government. The third civilian killed in the bloody incident was identified as Mrs Wina Atsawakonkun who was hit by shelling while the taxi which she was sitting inside was running along Sisao Theves at around 11 am.

At least two soldiers reportedly died after they were admitted to Phra Mongkutklao Hospital. One of them was identified as Pvt Kampa Wongsu. An informed sources claimed that more than 10 other soldiers were killed in the shootout but no official confirmation was given.

About 22 injured soldiers were admitted to Phra Mongkutklao Hospital while injured civilians were sent to various hospitals including Wachira, Sirirat, and Seventh Day Adventist.

Most of the injured civilians were riding on an air-conditioned bus which was hit by a shelling while running on a road near the shooting scene.

'Doomed From Beginning'

BK100255 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] The short-lived coup was crushed in less than 10 hours yesterday and surprisingly, only a small number of rebel troops were employed. It is obvious that the coup was doomed from the very beginning because the First Army Region headed by Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit was opposed to the power play. Despite its appearance of control over the city during the early hours of the coup, the rebel soldiers were quickly outnumbered by loyalist forces who gradually disarmed them and moved them out of important installations.

Named as the key figure in the failed coup attempt was Col Manun Rupkhachon, who was already out of power but believed to have considerable influence over his former subordinates at the Fourth Cavalry Battalion which was a backbone of the rebel forces. Senior retired military officers were also mentioned as coup plotters. They included former Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-chief Gen Soem na Nakhon as leader of the so-called Revolutionary Party, former Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Yot Thephatsadin and former Supreme Commander Gen Kriangsak Chamanan. Col Manun's younger brother, Wing Cdr Manat, who led about 300-400 troops from the Air Force Security Force, was also involved in the coup attempt. Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Praphan Thupatemi was reportedly forced to be involved in the coup.

Apart from the Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF) Security Force troops, a number of troops and about 22 tanks, based at the Fourth Cavalry Battalion where Col Manun used to command, were employed in the pre-dawn power play. According to assistant army chief-of-staff for civilian affairs, Lt Gen Charuai Wongsayan, the tanks moved out of their barrack to the First Cavalry Battalion for refuelling and proceeded to the National Security Command Headquarters at the Supreme Command. "I learned of the tank movement at about 3 am," Lt Gen Charuai said.

Fourth Cavalry Battalion Commander Lt Col Phinit Chomphom was not involved in the coup attempt and reported himself to the internal peace-keeping command headquarters in the morning, Lt Gen Charuai said.

The government forces turned the 11th Infantry Regiment in Bangkok into their headquarters of the internal peace-keeping command early in the morning after having learned of the coup attempt and senior military police officers were called to the regiment at about 6 am, he said.

The military and police officers who gathered at the headquarters of the government force include Deputy Army Command-in-Chief Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Banchop Bunnak, Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, First Army Region Commander Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, Air Force Chief-of-Staff ACM Somphon Burutrattanaphan and Assistant Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Yutthaya Choetbunmuang and First Division Commander Maj Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi.

Informed military sources said the rebel tanks moved out of the Fourth Cavalry Battalion barrack while its commander, Lt Gen Phinit was on his way back from Nakhon Ratchasima to the unit. The loyalist side actually learned of the tank movement Sunday night during which rumours of a coup attempt were rampant.

"We have monitored the rebel movement since Sunday night and at first we were not sure whether they were really staging a coup attempt when there were no movements after the tanks entered the Second Cavalry Battalion nearly at Kiak Kai-Bangkrabu area. The tanks, however, rumbled out of the Second Battalion at about 4 am towards the Supreme Command," one army official told THE NATION.

At a glance, the coup attempt was doomed from the beginning given the fact that the First Army Region and the First Division in particular, failed to participate in the power play, not to mention the fact that the coup makers made many blunders. The biggest blunder, however, was the staging of the coup itself.

Military sources said that the coup makers probably hoped that Lt Gen Phichit, who was pegged at the same position as commander of the First Army Region in the annual reshuffle, would join the coup. An army officer who served as a connection linking some Young Turk leaders to Lt Gen Phichit was also seen at the rebel headquarters.

Sources monitoring development of the coup attempt also said that the coup plan apparently comprised some loopholes, including the seizure of the Department of Public Relations to be used as the mouthpiece of the rebel party. While rebel troops stormed the department, they missed its transmission station on Soi Ari. As a result, government troops later seized the transmission station and managed to silence the radio broadcast by the so-called Revolutionary party slightly before noon.

Military sources said that the loyalist force decided to set up the headquarters of the internal peace-keeping command inside the 11th Infantry Regiment in Bangkok because it is located far away from such important official buildings as the Supreme Command, the Government House, and the Parliament House where the rebel troops seized in the morning. Furthermore, the regiment could also be aided by supporting units in the neighbourhood.

The loyalist side managed to crush the coup with troops from the First Infantry Regiment commanded by Col Bandit Malairisun and the 11th Infantry Regiment under Col Amphon Sawetserani. Both regiments are under the First Division of the First Army Region. It is clear that the coup was foiled because the coup makers did not have the support of the First Division. A number of Lop Buri-based paratroopers were also reportedly flown to the loyalist headquarters by 10 helicopters about 1 pm. Military sources said that loyalist troops were despatched in the morning in a three-pronged offensive against the rebel troops who retreated into the Supreme Command in the afternoon.

Political Asylum for Coupists

BK100009 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] An attempted coup by retired and dismissed officers involving about 400-500 soldiers was crushed barely ten hours after it was launched, after which Col Manun Rupkhachon flew to Singapore last night for political asylum with two of his aides while his younger brother, Wing Commander Manat Rupkhachon, fled to Burma as the government wrested control back from the rebels.

The retired generals named by army spokesman to be involved in the coup earlier have reported to authorities. They were, according to an official statement, allowed to go home but will be summoned for questioning later, according to Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan.

There were no indications when the state of emergency declared in the wake of the unrest yesterday would be lifted.

Informed sources said that Col Manun, who also failed in the 1981 "April Fool Coup" by the "Young Turks," was seen off at Don Muang military airport last night by a number of senior military officers at about 7 pm. He was accompanied by two aides. The "political asylum" was arranged as part of the negotiations between former Supreme Commander Gen Kriangsak Chamanan who said he was forced to join the coup group and First Army Region Commander, Lt Gen Phichit Konlawanit, which took place in the afternoon before the 3.00 pm deadline set for the rebels to surrender expired.

Wing Commander Manat, meanwhile, fled the Supreme Command Headquarters at Suapa which had been taken over by the rebels as their base during the coup attempt, at about 3.00 pm. He reportedly was headed towards Burma.

The sources said that the government authorities despatched Col Phiraphong Sapphakphisut, a close aide of Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief, Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, and Lt Col Phumarat Yangyun, to go into the rebels headquarters at about noon for negotiations. The loyalist officers later accompanied Gen Kriangsak out for negotiations with Lt Gen Phichit who was with the government authorities. The loyalist side decided to reach an agreement because the rebel troops were being "cornered" and might use tank fire in a last-ditch effort to fight back if the tension was not reduced, the sources said.

Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief, Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, who led the government forces to put down the coup attempt, said former Supreme Commander, Gen Soem Na Nakhon, who was given the title of "leader of the Revolutionary Party" by the coup-makers, had apparently been "forced into it." He said other senior retired military officers including former Supreme Commander Gen Kriangsak and exdeputy army commander-in-chief, Gen Yot Thephatsadin Na Ayutthaya, had also been compelled by the coup leaders to join the move.

"They are senior people. We believe in their honours and integrity. We have invited them to rest at home and could contact them anytime we want. They will report to us regularly," Gen Thianchai said. Informed sources said that the senior retired officers, including RTAF Commander-in-Chief ACM Praphan Thupatemi, have all gone home although they are expected to be in close touch with the authorities. The sources said that the government authorities believe that both Soem and Kriangsak had been "forced at gunpoint" to join the coup.

Gen Thianchai said that further consultations will be taken to decide on further steps to be taken on the rebels. "We will have to follow the laws," he said.

Wing Commander Manat was commander of the RTAF Security Force. He is chief of a support unit attached to the Don Muang air force commander.

The rebels comprised about 22 tanks from the Fourth Armoured Cavalry Regiment and a few hundred air force personnel from the RTAF's security command, according to Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff, Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut. The coup attempt began at about 3.00 am although rebels began to seize control of Radio Thailand and Channel 9 at about 6.00 am after which the government side, led by Gen Thianchai, set up a radio broadcast from the First Army Division premises which were stormed and severely damaged by gunfire from the rebels' tanks.

An airwave war erupted for a few hours when both sides began issuing statements on the air. But by about noon, the "Revolutionary Party" broadcasts began to fizzle out. The government side took over Channel 5 and began to make its presence felt.

Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Thianchai told reporters last night that fugitive chit-fund operator Ekkayut Anchanbut was also involved in the shortlived revolt.

Ekkayut, owner of the Charter Interfection Co Ltd, led a group of Air Force Security troops to the headoffice of the Bangkok Metropolitan Transportation Authority (BMTA) and told DMTA Director Phichet Sathirachawan that he was assigned by the so-called Revolutionary Party to control the BMTA, Phichet said. The director said that Ekkayut also told him to report himself to the coup leaders.

Gen Thianchai said that a committee would be formed to investigate the causes of the coup attempt. He said that Gen Kriangsak, Gen Yot and Gen Soem would have to testify to the investigation committee.

Most Cabinet members yesterday gathered at an undisclosed place for consultations under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Gen Prachuab Suntharangkun as the unrest continued. Prachuap and Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot jointly issued the order to declare a state of emergency in the afternoon.

Meanwhile, an executive of the Labour Congress of Thailand (LCT) yesterday denied any involvement on the part of the country's largest labour organization in the abortive coup. He said the two labour leaders, Sawat Lukdot and Prathin Thamrongchoi, did not represent the LCT in their support for the rebellion.

Yutthachai Sirikhet of LCT said both Sawat and Thamrong do not hold any positions in the LCT. "It was their purely personal involvement in the incident," said Yutthachai, who is an executive of the LCT. The military yesterday accused Sawat and Thamrong of trying to incite workers to support the abortive coup.

In Washington, presidential spokesman Larry Speakes, commenting on an unsuccessful coup attempt in Thailand, expressed regret yesterday over the violence that took place in the country. Speakes said the Thai government "appears to have the situation under control," after rebel army detachments have reportedly attempted to overthrow the government. Loyalist soldiers were said to have crushed tank attacks on key army installations and forced the insurgents to surrender.

Praphan Traded for Safe Passage

BK100731 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 10 Sep 85 p 32

[Text] Coup plotters Col Manun Rupkhachon and his younger brother Wing Commander Manat were allowed to leave the country in return for the life and safety of Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM Praphan Thupatemi a high ranking military source said.

The decision to allow the two brothers to leave was also designed to speed up the effort to regain control over the situation by the government, the source added.

Two other people were allowed to leave with the Col Manun and Wing Commander Manat, according to the source. Only one of the two others was identified -- and only partly -- as Flying Officer Sam-ang.

The four left Don Muang Airport at 6.40 p.m. on board an Air Force light Avro plane in a special flight arranged by counter coup authorities. The special flight's destination was Singapore "which they used as a transit stop to any destination of their choice," the source added.

Thianchai: Situation 'Normal'

BK091101 Bangkok Army Television Service in Thai 1005 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Statement of General Thianchai Sirisamphan, acting director of the International Peacekeeping Headquarters -- live]

[Text] I have good news. In connection with the so-called Revolutionary Party's announcements that it had taken over national administration and led some soldiers in a coup, it is a pleasure to say that the situation has returned to normal as of now. The soldiers who left their positions with weapons have laid down their arms and have returned to their units. This is the good news of which I want to take this opportunity to inform the beloved people.

The Internal Peacekeeping Headquarters has informed their majesties the king and queen about the situation regularly. They are very concerned about the situation and have asked that every side forget their differences in the interest of lives and the country's resources. The Internal Peacekeeping Headquarters has strictly complied with this request of the king and has tried to preserve the lives and property of the country as much as possible. The might of their majesties has resulted in the situation's quick return to normal. This is a great kindness toward the people, soldiers, and policemen.

I wish to inform the people on this occasion that to prevent misunderstanding, forces you see maintaining security at some government installations are government forces, not those of the coup party.

On this occasion I also want to thank all for contributing to the situation's returning to normal quickly as desired by all sides, whether on the revolutionary or the government side. With cooperation and care for the country and the happiness of the people, we have been able to negotiate as brothers and have been able to bring the situation back to normal within 1 day.

At the same time, I want to thank the people for their continued cooperation with the Internal Peacekeeping Headquarters in following our request not to crowd around, enabling us to reduce losses resulting from crowds. I take this opportunity to thank the people for their contribution to bringing the situation back to normal only in 1 day.

This is all I have to say. Members of the mass media may now ask questions.

[First unidentified reporter] Is the Air Force commander safe at this time?

[Thianchai] The Air Force commander is on his way here now.

[Second unidentified reporter] Have the coup masterminds been put into our custody?

[Thianchai] Some masterminds have escaped. Those who are senior officials have been regarded as people we can trust; they have been allowed to return to their homes where we can contact them anytime we wish.

[Third unidentified reporter] Can you give the schedules of the prime minister and the supreme commander?

[Thianchai] The prime minister and the supreme commander are on their way home from abroad. Their arrival schedules have to be kept confidential.

[Fourth unidentified reporter] I would like to ask you what your policy is toward the coup plotters?

[Thianchai] We have to consult one another on the matter of what and how much we should deal with the plotters. It must be in accordance with the existing law and regulations.

[Fifth unidentified reporter] I would like to know how many persons were killed and wounded?

[Thianchai] At first, we heard that only two persons were killed. However, the latest report said that three persons were killed, including one soldier, a private citizen, and a foreign correspondent. I assume that about 50 persons were wounded. No, 59 persons. At first, the figures did not match each other. It is regrettable that the coup side tried to destroy the antenna of the 1st Army Division Radio by firing shells from a tank. But several shells missed the target and flew over to hit some residents of the Thonburi and Nonthaburi areas, resulting in many civilian casualties. Appropriate action will be taken on this.

[Sixth unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Thianchai] Many lessons will be learned from this because every time [a coup] takes place, we always study and analyze how the incident occurred, what caused it, and how we should prevent it.

This is what we must study. We cannot simply let such incidents take place time and again without any analysis for future solutions.

[Seventh unidentified reporter] Can you tell me who are the dead and wounded?

[Thianchai] Off hand, I cannot tell you. Well, let me ask the police for you. We can get the names of only two persons who were killed, namely Mr Davis -- Visnews photographer -- and Mrs Wina Atsawasakhakun. The name of the third person is not yet known. As for the wounded, 3 soldiers, 1 policeman, and 12 private citizens at Wachira Hospital; 4 soldiers, and 6 private citizens at Sirirat Hospital; 22 soldiers at Phra Mongkut Hospital, no private citizens nor policeman; and 1 private citizen at Central Hospital.

[Eighth unidentified reporter] Have we captured Khun Manun Rupkhachon and Khun Manat Rupkhachon, or have they already escaped?

[Thianchai] We are following the news about them. I cannot tell you right now.

[Ninth unidentified reporter] I would like to ask what units were used by the plotters, how many men, and how the government used forces to restore the situation?

[Thianchai] With regard to the exact number of forces, I would like to invite Lieutenant General Chaowalit [Yongchaiyut] to explain so it will be more correct.

[Chawalit] They used the forces from the 4th Armored Cavalry Battalion with 22 tanks. As for the ground forces, about 300 or 400 Air Force marines were used. All in all, not more than 500 or 600 men were used.

[Thainchai] I would like to end the press conference now. If the situation develops in some other way, I will inform you later. Thank you.

Government Statement

BK091416 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1325 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Translation in English of the government statement on today's unrest in Bangkok -- read by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri; recorded]

[Text] Pertaining to the unsuccessful attempted coup which began early this morning, 9 September 1985, the situation is now under the full control of the government and normalcy has been restored. In brief, a small group of military officers master-minded an attempt to seize power through control of military and civilian radio and television stations in Bangkok, and forced General Soem Na Nakhon, the retired former commander in chief of the Armed Forces, to assume leadership of the coup. The attempt met with resistance. The group was unsuccessful, and they gave themselves up early this afternoon.

The coup group took advantage of the absence abroad of the prime minister and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces. The prime minister was on an official visit to Indonesia while the commander in chief was on an official tour in Europe. The prime minister and minister of defense, General Prem Tinsulanon; the supreme commander and Army commander in chief, General Athit amlang-ek; the deputy Army commander in chief, Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan; the Navy commander in chief, the Air Force commander in chief; and the director general of the Police Department have taken control of the situation, and the complete submission of the rebel forces had been accepted.

Gen Prem Tinsulanon is now back in Thailand and has assumed his responsibility as head of government and Gen Athit Kamlang-ek will arrive shortly.

The short-lived coup left no perceptible repercussions on the normal life of the people in Bangkok and in Thailand. Their majesties the king and queen as well as other members of the royal family have been accorded proper protection throughout by the Armed Forces of the Royal Thai Government. They were in no way under threat. The international community can rest assured that normal diplomatic and economic relations with the Royal Thai Government will continue as before, and that all matters involving the foreign community -- such as commerce, tourism, investment, and safety -- have in no way been affected by this unfortunate incident.

Prem Stresses National Unity

BK091432 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1355 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Arrival statement by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Hat Yai airport in Songkhla Province at 1000 GMT today before his departure to have an audience with the king and queen in Narathiwat Province]

[Text] I would like to thank all concerned, both government officials and people, for their cooperation in quickly solving the problem. I will try my best to settle the problem and to achieve understanding toward all in order to restore unity to our nation. First I must go to Narathiwat Province; after completing my duty in Narathiwat I will immediately return to Bangkok. Anyway, no matter where I am, I can always handle official administration. All concerned authorities, especially those in charge of this matter, that is, the military, police, and other sectors, as well as civilians, have cooperated fully in carrying out policies and instructions I issued based on thoughtfulness, leniency, and sympathy. I must repeat that unity is of the utmost importance to our country. I hope that all of us realize this fact and try to achieve unity for our nation.

I think that we should resolve all the problems that have arisen ourselves. I am ready to join with our compatriots to do the correct and just things with conscience and honesty so as to bring happiness to our compatriots of all ages and sexes. I would like to thank you again. If there is any new development, I will inform you again. I am very worried about all my compatriots. I would like to reaffirm my concern here again, and I would like to thank you again. Let everyone of us love and unite with one another so that our country will be prosperous. I beg that the power of their majesties the king and the queen protect and provide happiness and unity to all the Thai people. Thank you.

Minister on State of Emergency

BK100733 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Interior Minister General Sitthi Chirarot told reporters at the Interior Ministry before proceeding to attend a Cabinet meeting at Government House that the state of emergency declared yesterday is designed specifically to solve yesterday's incident quickly, and there is no intention to censor news reports or ban people from leaving their residence. It is probably declared for a period of 2 to 3 days and will be lifted when the situation returns to normal. He therefore asked people and the mass media to cooperate with the government.

Athit Returns; Meets With Prem

BK100603 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] According to a Public Relations Department correspondent, Supreme Commander and Army Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek returned to Bangkok from abroad this morning. Gen Athit then went to Phra Mongkutklao Hospital to visit soldiers wounded while performing security missions in connection with yesterday's unrest. A total of 16 injured soldiers, 2 of whom are seriously wounded, have been given medical attention at the hospital.

Gen Athit then inspected damage at the 1st Army Division Headquarters and its radio station caused by shelling by the coup party. He instructed the commander of the 1st Army Division, Major Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, and Lieutenant Gen Charan Sammathat, deputy chief of staff of the Supreme Commander's office, to repair the damage as soon as possible. Gen Athit then visited five civilian victims at Wachira Hospital and donated his own cash to the victims.

He then called on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Sisao Residence for about 30 minutes to report and hold discussions. Speaking to newsmen while leaving the prime minister's residence, Athit said he has ordered a police investigation into the cause of and the participants in the unrest.

Prem Thanks People

BK091810 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1719 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Speech by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Channel 5 Television Station in Bangkok -- live]

[Text] Dear brothers: I told you in Hat Yai after returning from Indonesia that I had to leave on a mission in Narathiwat and that I would return immediately after I finished that duty. Now I am back in Bangkok. Yes, I am now in Bangkok to prove to everybody that I come here to do my duty. The situation is once again calm. Before saying anything else, I would like to thank all concerned as well as the people in general for their cooperation, which has resulted in an improvement in the situation. What I would like to ask you now is that, once the situation has been settled, we joint together in an effort to build love and unity among our people. I already told you this evening that unity is most important for our country. It is the only thing that will contribute to the stability of the country. I would like to call upon you, for it is necessary for us to achieve unity in the country. Yes, it is very important. From now on we must turn to each other and join hands in building our country toward prosperity. I believe that we have many things to do together. I would like to make my speech short. I thank again all parties concerned and extend to all my best wishes. May the power of their majesties the king and queen, who are profoundly loved by their subjects, protect all my brothers; and may all of you live in solidarity and unity so that we will succeed in building our country toward prosperity. Thank you and good night.

Prem's Office Announcement

BK100051 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Prime Minister's Office announcement -- dated 9 September]

[Text] After a group of plotters staged an attempted coup on the morning of 9 September, Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun, together with other deputy prime ministers and most of the cabinet members, held meetings continually to solve the problem and to suppress the coup through coordination with the internal

peacekeeping headquarters. With quickness and thoroughness, the meetings decided to declare a state of emergency and appoint officials to maintain security in accordance with the state of emergency. The government wishes to thank and commend all officials, including soldiers, policemen, civilian officials, and members of volunteer units for their tireless and brave performance in solving the country's crisis, successfully restoring order to the country and true peace to the people.

Cabinet Meets

BK100838 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] A correspondent of the Public Relations Department reported that the weekly cabinet meeting was held as usual this morning at Government House. Various ministers arrived to join the meeting and granted interviews with reporters on various issues before attending the meeting as usual. Today's cabinet meeting was chaired by Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharankun.

Government Spokesman Trairong Sunwannakhiri told reporters this morning at Government House before attending the cabinet meeting that yesterday's unrest is a lesson showing that coup plotters will find it very difficult to succeed in Thailand. The government spokesman attributed this difficulty to the fact that the people want a democratic administration and most military officers in every force as well as the mass media also want democracy in the country. Besides, Thailand's allies in the free world also want to see Thailand remain a democratic country. Using force to deal with problems when disappointed with the country's administration is an old measure and one that is employed by underdeveloped countries. It should not be used in Thailand now.

Trairong Suwannakhiri continued that the government cannot administer the country in a manner that satisfies every individual. As citizens of the country, the people should be patient so that problems can be solved in line with the Constitution and the democratic system. It is uncivilized to use violence to solve problems; violence only causes more hardship for the people. Solving problems through peaceful means does not cause any hardship.

Background of Coup Leader

BK090925 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 9 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Born in Bangkok on March 2, 1920, Gen Soem na Nakhon is a graduate of the Chulachomklao Military Academy and started his military career as a sub-lieutenant in an artillery unit and made a steady progress in his commanding line.

Appointed quartermaster-general in 1960, he became director of logistics a year later before assuming the post of assistant chief of staff for logistics in 1966. He became assistant chief of staff for operations in 1967, deputy chief of staff in 1972, chief of staff in 1974 before being appointed deputy Army commander-in-chief in 1976.

A graduate of such military institutions as the Artillery School, the Command and General Staff College, the Staff College at Camberley, England, the Army War College and the National Defence College, he was the second military officer after Field Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon to hold both Army commander-in-chief and supreme commander posts at the same time.

He was appointed Army commander-in-chief in October 1976 and concurrently held additional post of supreme commander 1978. [sentence as published] He was replaced as Army C-in-C two years later by Gen Prem Tinsulanon during the Kriangsak Chamanan administration.

After his retirement from military service, Gen Soem became deputy prime minister in the second Kriangsak Chamanan Government in 1979 and retained the position until the third Prem Tinsulanon Government was formed.

Army Television on Democracy

BK091157 Thai Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 0351 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Statement by announcer Akhom Makkaranon -- live]

[Excerpt] Respected audience and listeners watching Army Television Channel 5, you must know that the incident taking place today is not correct. Do not forget that our present administrative system is a democratic one. If there is some dissatisfaction with it, we should use the parliamentary system to judge it. Therefore the public is requested not to panic because the forces trying to seize administrative power are only a handful of persons who have been deceived by their former commanders. Therefore, the commanders of all of these units are requested to order the soldiers in your units to return to their barracks immediately. At present, your superior commanders are holding a meeting here to bring the situation to normal.

Coupists on Foreign Policy

BK091510 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0404 GMT 9 Sep 85

["10th announcement" of the Revolutionary Party on foreign policy]

[Text] Thailand is playing a more active role in the international political arena. At the same time, international politics also has an impact on its internal politics and people. Especially in the economy, the Revolutionary Party deems it necessary to improve the foreign policy in compliance with the political, economic and social conditions in the country and to assure our friendly countries of our respect for international treaties and agreements as well as the UN Charter. The Revolutionary Party wishes to announce its policy regarding its administration of foreign affairs as follows:

1. To respect and observe existing treaties and agreements the country has concluded, the UN Charter, and international law as well as to promote friendly relations with all countries.
2. To uphold the interests of the country and people in administering the foreign policy. For example, the party will instruct the state agencies in foreign countries to perform their duties in line with the effort to solve the country's economic problems.
3. To implement foreign policy so as to promote international trade to solve the country's economic problems and develop the country's economy.
4. To improve and unify the state's mechanism in connection with the implementation of the foreign policy. The policy and actions relating to foreign trade and international politics must agree and support each other.

5. To implement foreign policy independently and maintain the balance of power in international politics on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, nonaggression, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.
6. To support the settlement of international political dispute through political and peaceful means and to promote peace and stability of the world community.
7. To support the solidarity and unity in the Southeast Asian region so as to jointly develop the potential of the Asian and Pacific region. For example, an effort will be made to quickly end the conflict in the Indochinese peninsula.
8. To promote solidarity and unity among the ASEAN member countries in order to create freedom, neutrality, peace, prosperity, and durable tranquillity in this region.

The Revolutionary Party will later inform the fraternal people about its line of actions and plans to achieve the said goals.

Announced on 9 September 1985 [signed] General Soem Na Nakhon, head of the Revolutionary Party.

BANGKOK POST Editorial

BK100535 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Has the Lesson Been Learned Yet?"]

[Text] The people of Thailand have experienced the rights they enjoy under democracy to such an extent that they will not tolerate an attempt by any military unit to overthrow a government installed through a parliamentary system. They will not accept the use of naked force to impose upon them a military dictatorship. Conditions which favoured the successful execution of a coup d'etat in the past do not exist today. The crushing of yesterday's coup by the government is yet another demonstration that this undoubtedly is the situation at present. The previous example of a failed coup is the one called the "April Fool's Coup" which took place on April 1, 1981.

The most encouraging sign to emerge from yesterday's events is that it is the top military officers themselves who delivered the knock-out blow to the coup plotters and thus prevented the forceful unseating of the Government. General Thianchai Sirisamphan, deputy commander-in-chief of the army acting on behalf of Army C-in-C General Athit Kamlang-ek (who was visiting Europe), distinguished himself by taking charge in a cool and calm manner of the measures to foil the rebels. Standing firmly behind him was Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun who was acting on behalf of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon then away on an official visit to Jakarta.

The military and police personnel forming the peacekeeping force must be highly commended for the typically Thai way in which they restored peace and order under the emergency powers granted them. While the insurgents, although only a relatively small mixture of cavalry and air force ground troops, attacked with tanks and heavy artillery and, killing four persons including two well-known foreign correspondents, the loyal forces did their best to avoid further violence, especially since misguided labourers sympathetic to the coup and large numbers of curious onlookers stood in the line of any cross-fire.

Warnings were broadcast to the soldiers in the rebel units to return to their barracks by 3 p.m. or face penalties, appeals were made to the coup leaders to stop the non-sense and negotiate, and explanations were given the labourers that they were wrong in trying to side with, or protect, the rebel soldiers. In the end the rank and file surrendered their arms.

In this way, the tanks and other military hardware needed for the country's defence were not destroyed or even damaged and, except for a few casualties, soldiers on both sides were spared the anguish of fighting, wounding or killing each other. Throughout the whole operation, General Prem kept in touch with developments with one consuming aim: to reunify the people. In fact, that was the message he gave over television and radio last night from Narathiwat where he had gone for an audience with his majesty the king on his return from meeting President Suharto.

Investigations are being made into the whole incident and at this stage it is unfair to make accusations. The names of some prominent personalities have been mentioned by the rebels and in official announcements but it has still to be resolved whether they had been actively involved or merely coerced into joining in the coup attempt. However, the fact that most of them have been allowed to go home without charges filed against them apparently shows that they are being considered as either innocent or that the authorities concerned are trying not to prejudge them but ensure justice for them. They are taking into account the records of these persons including a former prime minister and a former supreme commander.

It is uncertain what will be done about the military officers directly responsible for the abortive coup but it is certain that they will have to be tried in accordance with the law because people have been killed and wounded as a result of their actions.

Perhaps the government will have to make an example of the case to deter any future attempt to overthrow the government unconstitutionally but even those suspected of being coup leaders should be given a fair trial. It must be clearly demonstrated to everyone that we have courts to dispense justice and a parliamentary system through which we can express our grievances and even get governments to listen to our views or even change governments with our votes. No matter how poorly a government has performed, no one can take it upon himself to overthrow it by force.

Complaints have been made about our representatives in parliament but let us remember that they are in the House because we cast our ballots for them. Evidently, we get the parliament or government we deserve. We have to choose carefully next time we make our election choices. The people must realise that if we are to have "a government of the people by the people for the people," we must be wise in voting and we must be vigilant to resist all unconstitutional efforts to overthrow the government.

Coups have become a thing of the past because the people will not accept an authoritarian government imposed upon them, they have learned to value too much their democratic freedoms. Despite its faults, the Prem Tinsulanon Cabinet has done well under difficult circumstances, and it is up to the people to unite behind this constitutionally constituted administration against attempts to get it out of office by the display and use of force.

It is also essential for the armed forces personnel to heed the prime minister's call for unity and to understand that their duty is to defend the country and its institutions, including the Monarchy and the Constitution.

3 KILLED IN 7 SEP CLASH WITH SRV FORCES

BK081004 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 8 Sep 85 p 20

[Text] The situation along the border in Surin Province has become tense again. According to a 7 September reporter's dispatch, a Border Patrol Police operation unit of Company 3 of Naresuan camp stationed at Kap Choeng District Surin Province clashed with Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers in the area of Ban Takao, Kap Choeng District, at 1130 on 6 September.

The clash occurred when Sergeant Thirasak Sukklam led about 10 men to patrol in the area under responsibility as usual and encountered a group of Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers who came into Thai soil to gather information. Sergeant Thirasak and his men fired to repel the intruders, but the Vietnamese soldiers retaliated heavily with 81-mm mortars and grenade launchers. Three border patrol policemen were instantly killed by shrapnel and four others wounded. The dead policemen were identified as Sgt Thirasak, the chief of the unit; Private Somsak Phungphaeng; and Pvt Narong Phongthong; and the four wounded were Sgt Khanungwong Kanchana, Pvt Sunan Thilek, Pvt Uthai Chanruang, and Pvt Bamrung Phosi.

The other border patrol policemen radioed the incident to Police Colonel Chatphong Khatnophat, commander of Border Patrol Police Zone 3, and Police Lieutenant Colonel Surin Khachaphlaiyuk, deputy commander of border Patrol Police Zone 3, who sent a support unit to help clear the area immediately and reported the incident to Pol Col Warichai Suriyakun na Ayutthaya, commander of Border Patrol Police regional headquarters 2.

Later, an operation unit of the 8th Company of the Suranari force came to clear the area and they were able to push out the intruders late on the same day. They sent the bodies of the dead policemen and the wounded ones out of the area. The bodies were kept at Naresuan camp in Hua Hin District, while the wounded policemen were sent to police hospital.

Commenting on the incident, Pol Col Chatphon Khatnophat, commander of Border Patrol Police Zone 3, said that Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces have always sneaked into the areas in Kap Choeng District to gather information, especially in the area of Chom pass, causing frequent clashes between our forces and Vietnamese soldiers. He said that the frequent appearance of Vietnamese forces in this area is to gather information in order to attack the stronghold of the Border Patrol Police Special Combat Company 3.

The casualties of the Vietnamese side are not known, but it is expected that is suffered more than 10 killed or wounded.

CHINESE BORDER ATTACKS, FIGHTING REPORTED

OW091710 Hanoi VNA in English 1651 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 9 -- Following the acts of land grabbing on Sept. 5 and 6, China's heavy artillery on Sept. 7 and 8 fired nearly 30,000 rounds into Vi Xuyen District in Ha Tuyen Province 12 km at the far east point from the common border, causing many human and property losses to the local inhabitants.

More seriously still on Sept. 8, after sporadic firings into Thanh Thuy village, a regiment of Chinese infantry mounted successive attacks on several places located from one to 1.7 km inside Vietnam's territory. The assailants were duly punished by the local armed forces and people who killed or wounded nearly 200 enemy troops, badly mauling two companies.

Besides, in recent day China has dropped mines on various rivers flowing through eight Vietnamese provinces and cities, namely Ha Tuyen, Vinh Phu, Hanoi, Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh and Hai Phong, killing and injuring many persons including a number of children.

These serious acts of war expose the deceitfulness of China's allegation that it "wants to restore the age-old friendship relations between the Chinese and Vietnamese people".

RADIO REPORTS ON ATTEMPTED COUP IN BANGKOK

BK091602 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The Radio of Thailand reported that at 0600 on 9 September, General Soem na Nakhon, former deputy prime minister and former commander of the Thai Army, staged a coup d'etat to topple the Prem Tinsulanon government. The coup took place while the king and queen were visiting the south of Thailand, Prime Minister Prem was visiting Indonesia, and Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek was touring some West European countries.

The Revolutionary Party named Gen Soem na Nakhon as commander of the Armed Forces and also in charge of the Thai police. The Revolutionary Party suspended the Constitution, dissolved the parliament and the government. The Radio of Thailand reported the order of the Revolutionary Party calling on commanders of military units in Bangkok to report to it on 9 September. According to the radio, General Athit Kamlang-ek rejected the coup attempt. Prem declared in Jakarta that he remains the prime minister.

LE DUAN, OTHERS GREET DPRK NATIONAL DAY

OW090931 Hanoi VNA in English 1749 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 8 -- Vietnamese leaders today extended warmest greetings to their counterparts in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the 37th national day of the D.P.R.K.

In their message of greetings to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee (W.P.K.C.C) and president of the D.P.R.K, Vietnamese party General Secretary Le Duan and State Council President Truong Chinh, said:

"The Vietnamese people rejoice at the achievements recorded by the Korean people in their national construction and defence under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by you, and sincerely wish them still greater successes in achieving the socio-economic objectives set by the Sixth Congress of the W.P.K.

"The Vietnamese people, now as in the past, fully support the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, and resolutely support the reasonable proposals put forth by the government and the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and achieving the peaceful and sovereign reunification of their country".

In his message to Premier Kang Song-san, chairman of the council of Ministers Pham Van Dong said:

"I believe that the friendship and cooperation between the Vietnamese and Korean peoples will be further consolidated and developed and wish you good health and successes in your noble mission".

Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has extended his greeting to his D.P.R.K counterpart Kim Yong-nam, and the Vietnam- D.P.R.K. Friendship Association and the Vietnam Committee for support of the D.P.R.K have sent messages of greetings to the D.P.R.K - Vietnam Friendship Society.

LE DUAN, OTHERS GREET BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

OWO91217 Hanoi VNA in English 0741 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 8 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent a joint message of greetings to their Bulgarian counterparts on the 41st national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria (Sept. 9).

The message, signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; and addressed to Todor Zhivkov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party (B.C.P.). Central Committee and president of the State Council; Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, says:

"The Vietnamese people have always followed with keen interest and rejoice at Bulgaria's brilliant achievements in its socialist construction, economic, scientific, cultural and education development and the improvement of its people's living conditions. Those achievements were the outcome of Bulgarian people's devoted and created labour under the clear-sighted leadership of the B.C.P. and of the allround cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community.

"The growth in all fields and the correct foreign policy of the Bulgarian party and state have contributed to raising Bulgaria's international prestige, and to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"We note with great joy that the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and countries have constantly consolidated and fruitfully developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

"On this occasion, we would like to express our sincere thanks to the party, government and people of Bulgaria for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their past struggle for national liberation and national independence as well as in the present socialist construction and national defence. We wish the fraternal Bulgarian people, under the leadership of the B.C.P. headed by esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, new and greater achievements in implementing the resolutions of the B.C.P.'s 12th Congress aimed at successfully building a developed socialist society in their beautiful homeland".

On this occasion, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent his greetings to his Bulgarian counterpart, Petur Mladenov.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF PALMER'S U.S. TRIP

HK100543 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 2 Sep 85 p 5

[By Brian Woodley]

[Text] The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Palmer, will be armed -- with an invitation for the United States to send a non-nuclear ship to New Zealand -- when he visits the U.S. this month.

Mr Palmer is to meet U.S. Government officials, including Secretary of State Mr George Shultz, to consult and brief them on anti-nuclear legislation that has been drafted for introduction to Parliament before the end of this year.

The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, who earlier circulated background information on aspects of the legislation to journalists in Christchurch for the Labour Party conference, said Mr Palmer would be playing a "door-opening role" in the U.S., and this would include an invitation for the U.S. to send a warship here on a courtesy visit. But Mr Lange made it clear that the warship would not be allowed here unless the Government was satisfied that it was not carrying nuclear weapons.

Mr Lange suggested this impasse could be resolved if the New Zealand Government, rather than the Americans, declared the vessel to be nuclear-free on the basis of satisfactory information gleaned from a third party, such as New Zealand's Institute of Strategic Studies, the anti-nuclear group Canwar, or defence and foreign affairs analysts.

Mr Lange denied that any change to the Government's policy had occurred that could have enabled the Danish Foreign Minister, who met Mr Lange last week, to state after the meeting that a resolution of the ANZUS dispute could be close. "What prevailed on him to go out to a press conference and shout 'eureka' I don't know, but it is something that foreign ministers ought to remember when they travel abroad, that they should not perhaps venture to have solved other countries' problems," Mr Lange said.

In his background information, Mr Lange said the legislation to be introduced this year would be worded to ensure that the presence in New Zealand's "inland waters" of nuclear-armed or powered vessels would be breach of New Zealand Law. It could put the Government under a legal obligation not to admit such vessels, and any Government decision on this would be subject to a review by the courts.

"If it could not be established that a given vessel was not nuclear-armed, the Prime Minister could not in terms of the legislation allow the vessel to enter."

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr McLay, last night criticised Mr Lange's suggestion that a decision to allow a warship visit could be open to legal challenge. "The courts will be asked to decide whether or not a particular ship is nuclear-armed," he said in Auckland. "You only have to put it in those terms to realise how ridiculous the idea is."

PALMER NOTES ISSUES IN UPCOMING FRENCH TALKS

HK101010 Hong Kong AFP in English 1002 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Wellington, Sep 10 (AFP) -- The Greenpeace incident will figure prominently in New Zealand Justice Minister Geoffrey Palmer's visit to Paris next month, with compensation and the extradition of three French agents to face charges in New Zealand expected to be discussed.

Mr Palmer, who is deputy prime minister, said today there were "international aspects" of the bombing which would have to be "discussed, analysed and debated with the French in some detail."

Mr Palmer said he would be discussing questions of a "particularly unpleasant character" relating to the sabotage of the Greenpeace vessel, which killed a photographer of the ecological movement.

Two French Army officers are in New Zealand jails charged with murder, arson, and conspiracy to attack the Rainbow Warrior in Auckland on July 10. Three other French nationals, indentified as combat frogmen from the French External Security Directorate (D.G.S.E.), are also sought by New Zealand police on the same charges. The New Zealand government has said the actions of "French spies" were a grave breach of New Zealand's sovereignty and of international law.

Mr Palmer said his talks with the French ministers of justice and external relations would include the question of French agents operating illegally in New Zealand and their extradition from France. He declined to go into details of any hopes for extradition. However, he vowed to "express with considerable force" New Zealand's strong opposition to French nuclear testing in the South Pacific, specifically to "neutron bomb developments" and to France's "continued defiance of public opinion in this part of the world".

Before going to France, Mr Palmer meets U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz next week in an attempt to break the deadlock in the ANZUS row caused by New Zealand's ban on nuclear-capable warships entering its ports. He will later address the United Nations General Assembly on questions of nuclear arms and disarmament, including the nuclear weapons free zone in the South Pacific.

Mr Palmer leaves New Zealand on Friday, after a briefing on the nuclear ships question by New Zealand's ambassador in Washington, Sir Wallace Rowling, who today returned home for consultations.

Prime Minister David Lange said recently that Mr Palmer would put a "door-opening proposal" to the United States in an effort to resolve the ANZUS impasse.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SOMARE HOPES TO LIFT EMERGENCY BY NOVEMBER

BK080716Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The prime minister of Papua New Guinea, Mr Somare, says he is confident that the state of emergency declared in Port Moresby earlier this year as a result of gang violence will be lifted by November. Speaking at the opening yesterday of the new Sydney offices of the Papua New Guinea consular general, Mr Somare criticized the Australian media for what he described as a colorful coverage of recent events in his country. However, he apologized to Australian victims of crime in his country and asked Australians to understand the problems confronting Papua New Guinea.

He said the main cause of the lawlessness was that thousands of young people had gone to the towns with high expectations, but it was difficult to meet these expectations. Mr Somare said legislation being drawn up to prevent people without work from staying in the main centers would do much to curb crime and unrest.

Speaking of the new consulate building, the Papua New Guinea prime minister said it was a symbol of the growing friendship between his country and Australia.

Mr Somare returns to Papua New Guinea today to prepare for the country's 10th anniversary of independence from Australia on 16 September.

U.S. BASE WORKERS' PAY, CONDITIONS CRITICIZED

HK090955 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Sep 85 pp 7, 13

[By Michael M. Alunan]

[Text] Filipino workers employed at the two big U.S. military bases in the Philippines -- Subic Naval Base (SNB) in Olongapo City and Clark Air Base (CAB) in Angeles City -- suffer the worse conditions and the lowest rates compared to their counterparts in other U.S. bases in South Korea, Japan and Australia.

In the last few years, a total of some 29 workers have died reportedly due to asbestos poisoning and cancer caused by radiation emitted by radar and communication satellites and nuclear warships and submarines of the U.S. Navy and Air Force.

The last two victims, both dockworkers at the ship repair facility in Subic, died of lung cancer the other month. Of the 29 victims who all died in the last three years, 21 were dockworkers, while the eight others were security guards at the U.S. communications center in Camp O'Donnel in Capas, Tarlac, a province in Central Luzon, northern Philippines.

President Roberto Flores of the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Associations (FFCEA), an alliance group of base workers unions, said that workers exposed for 15 or more years to asbestos pollution, run the risk of contracting lung diseases, such as asbestosis and lung cancer, including the deadly mesopheliona, which is said to be caused by the inhalation of too much asbestos dust.

Flores added that medical tests on some 4,000 Filipino dockworkers at Subic had been requested along with 295 security guards assigned in all radar and communication facilities of U.S. military installations in the country.

Three local government agencies, including the military, and a group of American doctors and lawyers came over to investigate the spate of deaths at the U.S. bases.

While no results on the investigation have been bared yet, the Filipino base workers have become restive anew with negotiations on the Bases Labor Agreement (BLA) dragging on between the U.S. military authorities and the local Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE).

The base workers have already staged rallies pressuring the labor ministry to hasten the signing of a new RP-U.S. Bases Labor Agreement with the inclusion of their demands.

Flores said any collective bargaining agreement of the two unions at the bases will greatly depend on the RP-U.S. BLA. He revealed that an average base worker receives a net take-home-pay of only P100.46 per day minus deductions, taxes and other contributions. With an average family of six members and being the sole bread winner, a base worker could not possibly meet his income with his family's basic needs amounting to P121 a day, excluding expenses for children's education, clothing, transportation and others.

He added that this situation could explain why workers compete with each other for overtime work to earn more, while their children scavenge for scrap iron at garbage dumps or at the bases' target shooting areas.

Remigio Simbillo, president of the Filipino Civilian Employee Association at Clark Air Base, revealed that even American youngsters employed as "summer hires" earn more at \$1.25 per hour, very much higher than the oldest Filipino base worker with only P15.74 or \$0.93 per hour.

Both officials claim that workers in other U.S. bases in the Pacific region receive higher pay. A Filipino receives an average pay of only \$2,222 a year, compared to a Korean's \$5,857 or about 264 percent higher. A Japanese gets \$9,644, while an American at \$13,255, about 434 and 590 percent higher, respectively, than that of the Filipino.

It was also learned that the U.S. Department of Finance earlier planned to increase salaries for its base workers in the Philippines to \$2,928 a year, but this has been scrapped and salaries were retained to the present rate of \$2,222, which means a savings of about \$706 per year per worker. The only reason was the continuing devaluation of the Philippine peso against the American dollar.

This would widen the comparative rates as those mentioned earlier were based on 1982 figures. Workers in other bases elsewhere were given raises.

The Filipino base workers managed to get hold of a confidential report from the U.S. Army Western Command, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel in Fort Shafter, Hawaii on the "U.S. Forces Employment Practices and Fringe Benefits for Local National Employees in the Pacific," dated Oct. 1, 1982.

The report stated comparative rates received by U.S. base workers in the Philippines, Japan, Korea and Australia. The rates have already been upgraded to the present, except for the Filipinos whose earnings have been pegged with the devaluation of the peso and the dragging negotiations of the RP-U.S. Bases Labor Agreement starting last May.

The base workers are now seeking a 35, 30 and 25 percent wage increase for the next three years starting with 1985. They are also seeking a housing allowance of P1,000 month for family men and P500 for singles, claiming that the Japanese base workers receive more at \$51.85 per month, while the Americans get an allowance amounting to 55 percent of rental charge for state housing, including water, electricity and similar expenses.

A midyear bonus of one month pay and a year-end gratuity pay since workers at the two bases are only getting a midyear bonus of only P200 since the last RP-U.S. BLA in 1968.

The same report revealed that the Koreans get a one month pay summer bonus, a 1.5 month base pay Christmas bonus, a month's pay as spring bonus and another 1.5 month pay as fall bonus. The Japanese, on the other hand, get a 1.5 month pay summer bonus, 2.5 month pay for Christmas and 3.5 month for spring.

As to transportation allowance, the Japanese get \$7.41 to \$7.22 per month, while Australians get their own share. The Filipino base workers argued that they should also be given a transportation allowance of P300 a month.

Other demands raised by the Filipino base workers were the following:

A hazardous pay of 20 percent of the worker's basic hourly pay, similar to those given in Japan and Australia.

Tuberculosis leave with pay as differentiated from the sick leave.

The Filipino base workers said they are demanding for the same benefits other base workers receive in other countries, like Japan which gets an English language allowance.

Other benefits enjoyed by other base workers, particularly in Japan and Australia, but which are not given to Filipino workers, are the family allowances for wives and children of base workers, housing allowance, transportation allowance, remote area allowance, dislocation pay, calamity benefits, occupational premiums, unemployed insurance pays; work injury, illness and death compensation; tuition fee assistance for worker's children and many others.

Severance pay upon resignation equivalent to two months pay for every years of service.

A guarantee of 40 hours work and pay full time employees and 35 hours of work and pay for part time employees. This demand arose after several instances of forced leave situations due to low workloads, machine breakdowns, etc.

A nuclear risk pay for every ship or nuclear plant which lands or docks at the bases. The workers demanded they have no choice if they are exposed to radiation or asbestos poisoning, but they argued they should be compensated for such health hazards.

Facility attacks bonus and ship attack bonus. This is being given to other base workers in other countries, particularly American personnel who receive \$750 and \$500, respectively. A little of this amount was given to the Filipino workers at the height of the Vietnam war in the early 1970's.

SRV AIRLINE MAKES INAUGURAL FLIGHT TO MANILA

HK100415 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] A Boeing 707 jetliner of Hang Khong, Vietnam flag carrier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, landed yesterday [9 September] at the Manila International Airport [MIA] on its inaugural flight to the Philippines. On board the aircraft, which touched down at exactly 1045 am at the MIA, were 31 Vietnamese Government aviation officials and crew headed by Ho Chi Minh Airport's Director General (Panh Kuong). They were met at the airport by Philippine Ambassador to Vietnam Eduardo Montilla, Vietnamese Ambassador to the Philippines (Luhu Dinh Veh), Russian Ambassador Yuriy Sholmov, German Democratic Republic Ambassador Kurk Merkel, Bureau of Air Transportation Director Jesus Singson, Philippine Airlines ranking officials, and other airport officials. The opening of the air route between Vietnam and Manila had long been expected by both countries.

Flights To Be Reciprocal

HK091149 Manila PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 8 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] Vietnam's national airways will start commercial flights to Manila Tuesday, and the Philippine national carrier will also be making the same flights to Hanoi, Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro said yesterday. Castro said the Philippine Airlines and the Hang Khong Vietnam have mapped out a commercial agreement for twice-monthly flights by each national carrier to the other country's capital.

Castro, a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, said however, that the transaction between Pal and Hang Khong Vietnam is not covered by an air services treaty entered into by the two governments. The flights are only covered by a commercial interline agreement, Castro said. Castro added that traffic from Vietnam is expected to be covered by the ODP or the Orderly Departure Program for the Vietnamese who wish to travel to other lands. The initial flights, he said, will test the "compatibility" of the aeronautics systems of the two airlines.

'OPLE DEFENDS FIRST LADY'S BUILDING PURCHASE

HK091057 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Labor Minister Blas Ople and Member of Parliament Wenceslao Rancap Lagumbay have defended the first lady Mrs Imelda Marcos, saying that it was not against the law for her to have spent \$4 million for the purchase of a building in New York City. Ople and Lagumbay said the first lady did not obtain the building for her personal use but for the national government. Mrs Marcos told the Batasan press corps that she bought the multi-million-dollar edifice not for her personal use but for that of the Philippine Chancery in New York.

IMPEACHMENT LEADER DISCUSSES DEATH WARNING

HK100949 Hong Kong AFP in English 0939 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, 10 Sep (AFP) -- An opposition M.P. who had spearheaded a failed impeachment effort last month against President Ferdinand Marcos today released a mysterious letter which warned him that he was to be murdered. The letter, apparently sent from the central city of Bacolod and dated July 29, warned Homobono Adaza: "You are numbered to be salvaged by the powers that be, the Mr and Mrs of Malacanang in cahoots with confident generals." Salvaging is a local term for summary execution of suspected dissidents and criminals. Malacanang is the name of Manila's presidential palace. The one-page letter was signed by a "Sammy" who claimed to be a "confidential agent close to a general" and told Mr Adaza, "I admire you, like many others, and wish to help preserve you alive."

Mr Adaza told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he would speak "on a question of personal privilege" in Parliament later today "in order to protect myself." "You cannot take this lightly. I have received three telephone calls already of the same nature in 20 days," added the 51-year-old lawyer, who heads the Mindanao Alliance political party in the southern Philippines. The vocal government critic, who is believed to have presidential ambitions, was a chief architect of the impeachment resolution which the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) Party crushed within hours after it was filed on August 13. The unprecedented resolution accused Mr Marcos of graft and corruption, high crimes and violations of the Constitution.

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